FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850. [NO. 1737.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the fourteenth of October.
Sept. 9, 1850. 36-4w

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber purposes commencing School-keeping in Fayetteville, on the 2d Monday in Oct., (if a room suitable for the purpose can be procured,) at his former prices, viz: $3, $4, and $5 per quarter of 11 weeks. Contingencies 25 cents. Pay in advance.

MARK RUSSELL.
Sept. 7, 1850. 2w

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.
Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

☞ BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR.
25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

FALL, 1859.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Asker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
July 3, 1850. 36tf

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE Subscriber has received from N. York an addition to his stock of

Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Mountings, Leather, &c.,

Which will enable him to supply all his old customers, as well as new, on the best possible terms, and as cheap as his neighbors. Therefore he invites his customers, as well as all others, to call and examine his Saddles and Harness before purchasing elsewhere. Having upwards of thirty years' experience at the business, he flatters himself he can supply the demand, without resorting to Northern-made, Penitentiary-made work.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5. 36 3w

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together for the transaction of a general Mercantile business in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the Stand formerly occupied by James M. Williams, north side of Person street, (nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank,) where they are receiving A LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,

Hollow-Ware, Crockery, Glass, and Japan Ware; Boots and Shoes, a good assortment; Hats and Caps; Bonnets; Coffee; Sugar; Liverpool, alum, and blown Salt; Iron; Nails; Mackerel, and a few Connecticut River Shad; Crackers; SADDLERY

And Ready-Made Clothing,

And in fact every thing usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Call and you can be suited, both in price and quality of goods.

ALSO, a good assortment of Liquors: French Brandy; Porter; Port, Madeira, and Malaga Wines; Gin, Rum, &c.

The above Goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time to punctual customers, or exchanged for produce of all kinds.

J. T. COUNCIL.
R. S. CAIN.
Sept. 7, 1850. 36-3w

NOTES LOST.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid a small Pocket Book, containing the following Notes, to-wit: One note against William McLeod and Arch'd McQueen, for $96 or thereabouts, dated the last of July 1844. One Note against Bennet R. Jackson, for about $30, dated in March 1844. One note against John L. McColl, for $19, made payable to Angus McLaurin; one ditto against John L. McColl, made payable to Daniel McKinnon, for $7 50, dates not recollected. One note against Major Daniel McNeill, made payable to John Everett, for $7, dated July 1844.—The first described note is made payable to John L. Fairly, Guardian of Effy Jane Fairly; the second made payable to John L. Fairly. The makers of said notes are forewarned and cautioned not to pay the same to any person except myself.

JOHN L. FAIRLY.
Richmond Co., Sept. 3, 1850. 36 3w

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have just received, and are now receiving at our old stand, North corner of Market square, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, embracing nearly every article kept in that line; also, fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. We solicit an early call from our former customers, friends, and the public generally, as we shall endeavor to please in styles and prices.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1850. 36-5w

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE CAPE FEAR BRIDGE COMPANY invite Plans to be submitted, and Proposals made, for the construction of a substantial Bridge across the Cape Fear River about three miles above the town of Fayetteville.

The River at the point selected is about 260 feet wide at low water. The abutments for the Bridge to be on either side of the river at low water mark; and will be required to be 50 feet high or thereabout.

Maj. McDugald, on the East side, or James W. Strange, Esq., on the West side of the River, (living near the Site,) will take pleasure in pointing it out, to any person who may be desireous to make contracts. Proposals to be made on or before the 20th of October next, and addressed to

JOEL WILLIAMS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3w

New Millinery and Dress Goods.

MRS. JORDAN has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where she spent the most of the month of August, in looking through and selecting from the various Stocks the most fashionable and desirable Goods she could find; and will receive and open the last of this week, the largest and most desirable assortment of Goods in her line ever offered by her in this market.

Among the assortment there is over $1000 worth of Dress Silks alone, embracing nearly all the styles worn, and varying in price from $1 up to $6 a yard; with handsome selections of Worsted Goods of all kinds—say plain and figured Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, Damazines,—the latter an entirely new article and beautiful style of goods; with large and handsome assortment of Trimmings of nearly every style used with Bonnets and Bonnet materials; Flowers and Feathers, with new and handsome patterns for winter Sacks and Mantillas.

☞ Having procured additional help in the Dress-making department of her business—Mrs. J. will be able to despatch work at much shorter notice than heretofore; and closes this short notice of her business, by returning to her friends and a generous public her most grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and reminding them of the fact that she has REMOVED from her former residence to Market street, directly opposite the Merchants' Bank, and near the Planters' Hotel.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 3, 1850. 36-6w

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.
September 7, 1850. 36-tMar

Medical Institution of Yale College,
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

THE Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues six weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER. *Dean.*
New Haven, July 27, 1850. 36-5wpd

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against employing my negroes to work at any labor without a special permit from either Mr. J. Haralson or myself.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS.
Sept 7, 1850. 36-4w

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1850. 35-tf

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned will open a SCHOOL for BOYS, in Fayetteville, on the 1st of October next, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar.

Terms per Quarter—including Contingencies.

Elemeatary Branches,	$6 25
English ditto,	8 25
English and Classical ditto,	10 25

Payment in advance.

B. R. HUSKE.
August 10, 1850. 32-t10

THE Christian Minstrel; The Alpine Glee Singer; Sabbath School Melodies; Southern Harmony, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 19, 1850.

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.

Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; &c.

All of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Our customers are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 24, 1850. 34-6w

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
New York:

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S
Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.
August 2, 1850. 32-3m

University of Maryland.

THE next Session will begin on MONDAY the 14th day of October 1850, and close 1st March 1851.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology
Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary, with the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.
Baltimore, July 1, 1850. 32-6w

Mrs. M. E. Horn

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that she will open a School in the Lodge on the 1st Monday of October next.

Terms.—Tuition and Contingencies, payable Quarterly, $4 25, 6 25, and 8 25.

Sept. 3, 1850. 35-3wpd

A Teacher Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Schoolmaster who can teach the English language, and can be recommended as a sober and industrious man. The School-house is in a healthy part of the country, near Beatty's Bridge, in Bladen county. Application can be made to the subscriber, or Calvin J. Dickson, Esq., near Beatty's Bridge.

W. H. BEATTY.
August 22, 1850. 35-3w

NEW BOOKS.

THE HOME ALTAR, by Rev. C. F. Deems; Earnestness or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop by C. B. Tayler; Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Logic of Mathematics, by Prof. Davies; The Earl's daughter by the author of Amy Herbert, &c. Just received and for sale by,

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 23. 34

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

$500 REWARD!

RAN MASSA ranaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw.

B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33- mpd

Maryland State Consolidated Lotteries!
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850!

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by State Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!
All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Agents for the State Lotteries,
Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
MUSEUM BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

The following great lotteries will be drawn during the month of September. Persons residing in the most distant parts of the country can transact business with the Baltimore agency with facility, as 10 days transit by mail will bring orders to us from the most distant parts. Orders invariably answered by return mail. We name only the principal prizes of each Lottery to be drawn.

Splendid Lotteries for September, 1850.

SPLENDID LOTTERY!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 26.
To be drawn on Saturday the 21st Sept. 1850.
GRAND CAPITALS.
$37,500, 20 of 3,500, 25 of 1,500, 25 of 750.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Certificate of Package wholes $130; half and quarter in proportion.

BEHOLD! BEHOLD!! BEHOLD!!!
ORDER WITHOUT DELAY!

☞ **100,000 Capital Prize.**

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.
To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th day of September, 1850.

CLASS S.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000 is	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000 is	50,000
4 prizes of	12,500 is	50,000
4 prizes of	7,500 is	30,000
4 prizes of	5,000 is	20,000
200 prizes of	3,000 is	600,000

The prizes in this unparalleled scheme will amount to the magnificent sum of $2,434,432.

Colvin & Co. will issue certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets for $560; 26 half do. 280; 26 quarter do. 140; 26 eighths do. 70; 26 sixteenths do. 35.

TICKETS $40—Shares in proportion.

COLVIN & CO.

Schedule of remaining Lotteries for September.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts	Wh'ls.	Grs.
Sept. 13,	$7,500	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	$2½,	$30,	$7½
" 16,	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	35,	8¾
" 19,	24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16¼
" 20,	20,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 23,	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn,	8,	100,	25
" 24,	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 25,	2 of 3,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,		15,	3¾
" 26,	25,000	78 Nos. 10 drawn,	5,	80,	20
" 27,	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	4,	50,	12½
" 28,	5,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,		15,	3¾
" 30,	4 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	37,	9¼
" 30,	35,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	10,	120,	30

☞ Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries. Letters come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
33-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 17, 1850. 33-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous to remove to Texas, offer for sale their LANDS, situated in Cumberland County, within from 6 to 8 miles of Fayetteville, and averaging 2 miles from the Plank Road, with 2 excellent Creeks passing through, running freely even in the dryest weather, with wholesome cold water in the wells and springs, with 2 mill sites, one on each creek. On about half of said land there is excellent timber for either hewing or sawing. The above lands comprise about 2000 acres, with 3 residences, a farm attached to each in a good state of cultivation, and about 34,000 new turpentine boxes, and probably 100,000 yet to cut. The above lands are all adjoining. On the Morganton Road, at one of said mill sites, 7 miles from Fayetteville and 2 from the plank road, is an excellent location for a store and turpentine distillery. The supply of turpentine would be ample, absolutely securing all that would be made within hauling distance on the South-West, West, and North-West of said distillery—a fine extensive turpentine country, just begun to be worked. Any person wishing to buy the whole of our land, or the part belonging to either, will have an opportunity of so doing.

DUNCAN McARTHUR,
MALCOM McDONALD.
August 20, 1850. 34-6w

☞ Should the above land not be sold by the first of October next, it will then be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder.

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
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JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
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Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

"Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich; for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."
[Epictetus.

MADAME CLEMENT'S
Classical Institute for Young Ladies,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the 1st day of October 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the Principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the school, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum,	$184 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano, per Session,	$20 00
Use of " "	$ 2 50
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Painting in oil,	20 00
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Tuition in French for the advanced class,	10 00
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All other Foreign Languages at Professors' charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per Session,	$20 00
In Second Department.	
Tuition in English, per Session,	$16 00
Extra Charges for Day Scholars.	
Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per Session,	$1 00
Fuel for the season (payable in October,)	2 00

Other extras the same as for boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

A deduction of two dollars in each class will be made for day scholars, when there are two or more sisters.

For Boarders a deduction will be made, not only for sisters, but for pupils coming together; for two it will be $175 each, and for three $160 only.

Sept. 3, 1850. 36-1m

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

HYSON TEA, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES *addressed to the departed spirit of a young wife, who died on the 6th day after the birth of her first born, by her still surviving husband, H. A. B.*

Oh Mary, for me once thy bosom did burn,
With fervor, sweet fervor, too precious to tell!
My own heart did love thee, adored thee in turn,
Thy mem'ry hangs on it with love's magic spell.
Too well I remember the day when we parted,
With looks on thy face that were ghastly and wild,
Those words to thy lover, almost broken-hearted,
"Oh dearest, my dearest, take care of my child!"
Those arms which were palsied by death's icy coldness,
Around thy poor lover's own neck they were cast,
Who could have resisted unless he were soulless,
Impressions that longer than life-time should last.
Still Mary, my Mary, though death came to sever
True lovers that nothing but Heaven could part,
Thy mem'ry shall rest in my bosom forever,
And resting, shall ever be nearest my heart.
And when by thy grave, love, the lily I plaated,
Shall put forth a flower so pure and so white,
I will sip up its dew-drop which Heaven has granted,
And sipping, shall think, love, of thee with delight.
I shall think of the summer we spent while together—
I shall think of the walks we had taken at eve,
And try to forget, but I know I shall never,
The moments of sadness in taking thy leave.

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."—*Byron.*

A man was knocked down in St. Louis the other day by the mate of the Kansas, who was arrested and held to bail, charged with an assault with intent to kill.

The injured man was taken to the calaboose, but his symptoms becoming worse, and his death seeming inevitable to his friends, they administered to him, per force, a large glassful of brandy, and sent him to the hospital in one of the city carts. On his way there, the jolting of the cart—for the carter was not very careful with the body of one whom he believed as "good as dead"—together with the effects of the brandy, suddenly resuscitated the injured individual, who insisted upon being let out. This the carter refused, but on his passenger proclaiming and exhibiting a determined purpose to be free or fight, the driver let him out.—The passenger speedily departed, and has not since been heard of.

The probability is that the injured man thought they were going to bury him, and that the carter came to the conclusion that the fightful, and of course frightful, resuscitation of a person whom he believed dead, was a matter not to be trifled with.

Atrocious.—The perpetrator of the following atrocious pun has not been arrested, but we are happy to state that the police are making close search, and have strong hopes of discovering the offender: A stranger who came into the hotel the other day, apparently fatigued with walking and oppressed with heat, sat down to his dinner. On being asked by the lady whether he would have some egg sauce, he answered, "No—don't you see I am already *egg-sauce*-ted." The fainting of the lady aided the escape of the rascal, who has not been seen since.

"What, Mr. Speaker, what shall I say to my constituents?" exclaimed a wrathful member of Congress, on the passage of a bill to which he was utterly opposed. "What shall I say?" he repeated, but found it impossible to get beyond the interrogatory. "Tell them," replied the waggish Speaker, "that you tried to make a speech, but couldn't!"

FASHIONABLE EQUESTRIANS.

Canal street was thrown into a great state of excited curiosity yesterday afternoon, by the appearance of a lady who was mounted on horseback, and was elegantly dressed in an admirably fitting riding-habit, apparently of the most costly materials, and which displayed her fairy form to the greatest advantage. She wore a most bewitching blue velvet riding cap, appended to which was a dashing white plume, while in her hand she held a delicate white ivory carved riding-whip mounted with silver. Just behind her followed two servants, who from the hands on their sleek black hats, and their particular dress, there was no mistaking their livery. The turnout was so "*distangay*" that every one stopped on the street to admire the lady. "Who can she be?" was the general inquiry. "It is the Countess de Alroy," suggested one. "No, that can't be," said a knowing-looking individual, "for she only lately arrived in N. York." "Aw, it must be the fawcinating Miss Arwebella," said an exquisite, with his eye-glass resting between his cheek and his eyebrow. "No," replied his friend, "Miss Arwebella Diewah is at the Pass." "Could I only see her face!" exclaimed a dry goods clerk, with a sigh. But a green veil shrouded the beauteous face of the fair admired, much to the annoyance not only of the gentlemen, but also the ladies, who were looking out from the balconies and windows.

When near Baronne street, however, the horses of her attendants took fright, and reared and plunged in the most furious manner, scaring the lady's horse, which also commenced plunging. The excitement now became intense. The clerks of the neighboring stores rushed out to run to her assistance, the pretty milliner girls crowded to the edge of the sidewalk.—Twice the horse reared and almost fell backwards with the lady; the fair ones from the balconies screamed with fear for her, while a black-eyed beauty exclaimed, "Oh, she will be killed—why *don't* they go to her?" But the fair rider still kept her horse, while the crowd, which had now become really extensive through an addition of newsboys and others, admired the symmetry of her form, and all acknowledged her daring horsemanship.—Just before the valiant clerks of the neighborhood reached the lady, however, a gallant knight was seen coming dashing down the street to her rescue. Dismounting from his own horse, he caught her steed by the bridle, and putting his arm around her waist, lifted her in safety to the sidewalk. Hundreds envied him at that moment of ecstatic bliss; he

The Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia has been regarded as *the* most ultra Southern man in Congress: and his views on the measures lately passed by Congress may not be uninteresting to our readers. The Utah bill being under consideration, and the question pending being an amendment offered by Mr. Seddon;

Mr. Toombs said: Mr, Chairman, I desire to use a portion of the five minutes allowed me under your rule to comment upon an observation of the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Seddon) in reply to his colleague, (Gen. Bayly.) The honorable gentleman seems to place his opposition to this bill not so much upon its own defects as upon the assumed fact that a series of measures upon kindred subjects, in his judgment highly injurious and distasteful to the South, have been *forced upon her* by the North. I deny that the facts warrant the assumption. Without now inquiring into the merits of the measures referred to, I assert that the leading one of those measures was forced upon that gentleman and his friends, not by the North but by the South, and not only by the South, but by his own State. The North, by a majority of twelve, voted against the Texan boundary and New Mexican territorial bill. The South, by a majority of twenty-three, sustained the bill. This was the free judgment of her own sons that the measure in question did not compromit her honor, her rights, or her safety. Virginia voted eight for to six against the bill. Therefore a majority not only of the South, but of the gentleman's own State, "*forced*" this measure upon him. The remark of the gentleman can only be justified on the assumption that he and his associates alone are the "*South*," and that nearly two-thirds of the representatives of the slaveholding States in this House do not reflect the opinions or maintain the interests of their constituents. We join issue with the honorable gentleman, and are ready to "put ourselves, upon the country."

Mr. Seddon, in reply, asked Mr. Toombs if he did not consider the admission of California and the Texan boundary bill aggressions upon the South?

Mr. Toombs said: I have no hesitation in answering the questions. I do not. The Texan boundary bill I consider not only just but generous to Texas. She has a technical but not a meritorious title to the country ceded The nation is complicated by its past errors and cannot dispute this title with Texas; perhaps she may have assumed inconsistent obligations. She therefore tenders, with proper liberality, an honorable adjustment. The gentleman from Virginia complains; but the representatives from Texas in both Houses of Congress accept the pacification in the spirit in which it is offered, and I doubt not their acceptance will be gracefully ratified by their constituents.

Upon the other question my opinion is equally decided. I do not consider the admission of California an aggression upon the South. The objections to the admission of California are numerous and grave, sufficient to command my vote against it; but they are not sectional. The reasons ought as strongly to control a representative of Maine as Georgia. And, in my judgment, none of those objections would have been removed by the division of the State. If I had been a Northern man, and desired to vote with reference to sectional advantage, I would have accepted the proposition to divide California, with the confident expectation of getting two non-slaveholding States instead of one.—In my opinion, the gentleman is indebted to the folly of his opponents for his escape from this result. In less than five years this demand will be made, it will be granted, and it is more than probable that then the gentleman and his present opponents will change sides. The gentleman can make nothing by pressing this California issue upon me. I have met it before—met it in a more authoritative shape than he can present it. The Legislature of Georgia presented it to me in February last, and, I freely admit it, with more decision than courtesy. I am now told on all sides that Georgia has spoken upon this point. I deny it. Men who betrayed her confidence have spoken for her: her pride, her spirit, her courage, have been appealed to, to maintain the false position in which her enemies have placed her.—She will speak for herself: that voice will have no terrors for me. Let those who have attempted to complicate her honor "hear and tremble." The gentleman has alluded to the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the representatives of the South. With an express understanding that there was no obligation to do so, I have, nevertheless, voted to sustain each and every one of its resolves. But I did not, and neither has the meeting, made all or either of them an ultimatum. From the first day of this session to this hour, I have had but one ultimatum. That was—hostile legislation by Congress against our property. Against that, I have been, now am, and shall ever be ready to fight. No man is more rejoiced than I am that this alternative is not presented to me by these bills. What I have conceded in these bills is only what the honorable gentleman's friends in the South have for the last two years generally held was not only unnecessary, but almost treasonable to demand. I have not conceded it to them—I have conceded it to the public will, to the peace and tranquillity of the republic, trusting that if future events shall prove that those who differed from me are wrong, a sense of national justice, purified by the fiery ordeal through which we have passed, will vindicate the right, and do justice to my country.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and it was, without a division, negatived.

Death of Bishop Bascomb.—We learn that a despatch was received yesterday by the Rev. John Hurst, of this city, announcing the death, at Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday last, of the Rev. Henry B. Bascomb, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Bishop Bascomb was known throughout the Union as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators living. He has been ill for some time, and his death was looked upon as more than probable.—*Balt. Sun.*

A housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using his tooth-brush.

"Well is he coming?" said the lady of the house as the servant returned.

"Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

PROCEEDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

The National Intelligencer of this morning, has the following report of the proceedings in Washington on Saturday:

PATRIOTIC REJOICINGS.

The general joy diffused through all classes at the final passage by Congress of the measures which will restore harmony and peace to the country, manifested itself in a most signal manner in our city on Saturday evening and night. Soon after the passage, on Saturday, of the last of the acts of compromise by the House of Representatives, preparations were made to testify the public joy. Accordingly, about sunset the cannon of the Columbia Artillerists, under Capt. Buckingham, were drawn to the Washington Monument Square, and one hundred guns were fired in honor of the occasion.

But the demonstration of the public feeling did not stop there. About seven o'clock there was a handsome display of fire rockets thrown into the air from the Mall, east of 7th st. A vast body of our citizens then formed into procession, marched to the National Hotel with the Marine Band, and there played several national airs, and loudly cheered in honor of Mr. Clay; who, being absent from the city at Mr. Calvert's country residence, could not respond to the compliment thus intended for him. The National Hotel was however, brilliantly illuminated in honor of the great event, and of the distinguished Statesman whose patriotic labors, and those of his noble co-adjutors in the counsels of the nation, had on that day been brought to a happy and glorious consummation. After the procession had visited the National Hotel, they marched to Mrs. Peyton's boarding house and called out Senator Foote, who responded in a brief and felicitous speech. Leaving Mr. Foote, the procession halted at the Potomac House, where they paid a similar compliment to Mr. Senator Cass, who, amidst loud cheers, appeared and responded to the visiters in a very felicitous manner. The procession then marched to Gadsby's Hotel, and after a few patriotic airs from the band, called out Mr. Speaker Cobb, who addressed the people in a very happy manner, congratulating them upon the auspicious events of the last two days which he firmly believed would restore harmony and good feeling throughout this lately distracted country. The Speaker's address, though brief was very pertinent, patriotic, and eloquent. The procession next visited Mr. Senator Douglas, who, on being called out, spoke to his visiters in a clear, animated and patriotic strain, predicting the greatest possible good to the country at large, from the auspicious legislation of the last two days. The address of the honorable Senator was received with hearty cheers, in the midst of which he bowed and retired.

After leaving the lodgings of Senator Douglas, the moving mass proceeded up 6th street, and presented itself in front of Mr. Webster's residence, on Louisiana avenue. The honorable Secretary being loudly cheered and repeatedly called for, made his appearance. Here we mingled with the multitude, and got near enough to hear a part of what was said. Thanking the people for their kindness, Mr. Webster said that his claim on their regard was not so much on account of any efforts made by him to produce the great result, as on the depth, and strength, and intensity of his participation in the feeling of joy and gladness which seemed to animate all hearts.

"Truly, gentlemen, (said Mr. Webster,) the last two days have been great days; a work has been accomplished which dissipates doubts and alarms, puts an end to angry controversies, fortifies the Constitution of the country, and strengthens the bonds of the Union.

> "Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer;
> And all the clouds that lowered upon our house
> In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

"This language, fellow-citizens, is highly poetical, but, in my opinion, not too strong for the occasion. The decisions of the popular branch of the Legislature appear to me to surpass in importance any acts of legislation which I have known for thirty years. A crisis has come upon us, in which men's minds have been strangely agitated by notions of separation and disunion. Phantoms of new confederacies, formed out of the now united body of the old thirteen and the new seventeen, have swam before the eyes of some; separate State existencies have amused the visions of others, while local controversies have raged with uncommon bitterness, and local and partial interests espoused with so much of the exclusive spirit of partisanship, that the hopes of the most confiding appeared sometimes to waver. But these causes of apprehension and disquiet, these clouds, so portentous of disaster, are now 'in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.' We ought to be most thankful to Providence that the results of our deliberations have been so pacific.—When, on to-morrow's sacred morn, the sun shall begin to ascend in the east, thanks from devout hearts ought to rise with it, and fly beyond its orb, to that gracious Being who has so kindly overruled all things for the preservation and perpetuation of our liberties and our peace.

"Yes, gentlemen, we shall be thankful indeed, that you, and I, and all of us, bear a common name and a common character, that we are all United Americans; that we can yet without shame open the books which record the deeds of our fathers, and can still look upon their graves without remorse.

Mr. Webster's remarks were listened to with profound attention, and were most enthusiastically received. Next, the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, addressed the crowd. He spoke with great earnestness and eloquence, and attributed to Mr. Webster's commanding talents, influence, and patriotism a principal share in producing those happy results which would fill the heart of the nation with joy and gratitude.

The enthusiastic feeling which pervaded this numerous assemblage of our fellow citizens, was only exceeded by the good order which prevailed during the whole of this spontaneous public demonstration.—We never saw, on Pennsylvania avenue, so much good order and regularity united with so much enthusiasm and patriotic joy.

Another Sign.—'Mother, the end of the world is coming.'

'What makes you think so, child?'

'Coz them trowsers what you said 'ud never wear out, has got a tearin big hole in 'em.'

ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.

The last *Standard* says "a wrong has been inflicted upon the South in the admission of California." What that *wrong* is, he leaves us to conjecture—but we suppose he alludes to her admission with a prohibitory clause against slavery in her constitution. We know that many reasons have been assigned against her admission—but we can conceive of nothing else, so far as regards her, which can be considered *a wrong upon the South;* and we are borne out, in this conclusion, by the following passage from the Protest of the ten Senators:

"We have dissented from this bill because it gives the sanction of law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is made against the property of the fifteen slaveholding States of the Union, who are thus deprived of that position of equality which constitutes the only sure and stable foundation on which this Union can repose."

We contend that the *wrong* was inflicted when this Territory was acquired—and inflicted by the Democratic party of the country. It was inflicted by the Southern Democratic Senators who voted for the ratification of the Treaty. They had full and fair *warning* of the consequences; and they voted for the Treaty, under the idle expectation of settling the slave question afterwards. It is settled, by the admission of California, and against the South—and had that State been divided, as proposed by Southern men, the *wrong* would have been greater, inasmuch as we would have two free States out of that Territory then, instead of one. But California was *practically* admitted a *free State* when the Treaty was ratified, and every Southern Senator well knew it when he gave his vote.

It sets well, therefore, for one who brawled and clamored for that Territory, as did the Editor of the Standard, to talk now about the *wrong* inflicted on the South by the admission of California.

Raleigh Times.

The "Standard" speaks with holy horror of Stanly's having voted for the resolution directing the sergeant at-arms to bring Father Ritchie before the House, for an alleged contempt of its authority, "in company with Gott, Ashmun, and other Abolitionists." It does not say a word, however, about Messrs. *Daniel and Venable's* having voted *against* the Texas Boundary Bill, in company with Durkee, *Giddings, Gott*, Julian, Preston King, *Horace Mann*, Rood, *Thaddeus Stevens* "AND OTHER ABOLITIONISTS"!—*Raleigh Register.*

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor.

IS SUICIDE A CRIME?

The Montgomery Atlas seems likely to become as famous for its moral paradoxes as it already is for its political heresies.—It has lately broached the doctrine that in certain cases (that of Professor Webster, for instance,) Suicide is not only permissible, but actually commendable; and it supports its theory with arguments so plausible that we have laid them aside for future reference, in case we should ever feel an inclination to put its suggestion in practice.

Editors and printers are especially interested in having this new theory of the Atlas brought into general repute, as there is no class in the community whose starving occupation more frequently inclines them to "shuffle off their mortal coil." No matter how heavy their load of life may be, Death never troubles himself to come to their relief. To them may be applied the feeling observation which the venerable Samuel Weller makes about post-boys: "Who ever know'd a grave-yard where there was a post-boy's tombstone, or who ever see'd a dead post-boy?" So it is of editors and printers—no one ever saw a tablet chiseled out "In memory of" a defunct Typo, or ever read an inscription over the grave of a "lamented Editor."—The fact is, *they never die.* After undergoing a process of desiccation—a kind of drying up—dragging out, from year to year, and from place to place, a weary and miserable existence, *they at last vanish*, nobody knows where, and nobody cares! Some one else takes up the composing stick, another fills the editorial chair, the work of printing goes steadily on, and that is all the world asks or cares for.

Now if it were allowable to lay down the heavy burden of such a life—if a printer or an editor could, justifiably,

> ——"His quietus make
> With a bare bodkin,"

how many a poor "devil" would quickly end

> "The heart-aches and the thousand ills
> That flesh is heir to;"

Viewing the matter in this light, we cannot help thinking that the Editor of the Atlas has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of all his brothers of the type and quill, by his plausible and opportune defence of suicide. We were, therefore, no little surprised to see him severely rebuked for his "indefinite notions of morality," in a late number of the "South Western Baptist," a paper published at Marion, and conducted with much ability. The Editor of that paper is, we presume, one of those few happy mortals whose life-path has been ever strown with roses—whose existence has been unchequered by misfortune—whose health and purse have alike escaped Falstaff's incurable malady, consumption—who are never troubled either with duns or doctors, and especially are never annoyed by

> "That climax of all earthly ills,
> The inflammation of their weekly bills."

For them, as for the happy dwellers in the Vale of Cashmere, all things in this cold, but smiling world, are tinged with "the purple light of love," they would fain dwell in it forever, and they have therefore little sympathy with one who, tired of buffeting with misfortunes, opens, with his own hand, an entrance to

> "That undiscovered country, from whose bourne
> No traveller returns."

Happy editor of the South Western Baptist! how few must be your delinquent subscribers! how liberal your advertising patronage! how flush your sub-treasury! *Bis et terque beatus!* how gladly would we change places with you!

"An extraordinary surgical operation was lately performed, which resulted in the complete removal of"—the patient into another world. The *physician* is doing well.

"I stand upon the stump of freedom," cried a stump orator. "No," exclaimed a shoe-maker, "you stand in a pair of boots that have never been paid for."

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The Female Bloodhound.

Much curiosity has been awakened during the last few weeks, by the appearance of a strange and foreign-looking carriage upon the drive, whose fair inmate, something strange and rather foreign-looking otherwise, has become the universal subject of conversation amongst the loitering groups lounging on the very edge of the curb stone, which skirts the macadamized road. Who is the lady? What is she? Where does she come from? are questions to which none but the initiated can venture a reply. She is attired in the deepest mourning, and her countenance is marked by an expression of that fierce grief which strikes such a feeling of anxiety and dismay into the mind of the beholder. Although still lovely—for time has dealt so gently with her, that sorrow has much to do in order to destroy that beauty which once was the theme of admiration and envy throughout the whole of Europe—yet few could now trace in the pale and stricken figure which passes slowly before us, with head bent low, and eyes gazing on vacancy, the brilliant, all-conquering duchess who, but a few years ago, shone forth the guiding star of every continental court, whose sceptre ruled alike the empire of beauty, of fashion, and of politics, and who came with honor out of the struggle with the great Lieven himself.

After four years' absence from Paris she has returned broken-hearted, but upon far other motives than those which guided her on her departure; love of power, love of homage, love of admiration. She has returned thither, led on by a love of *vengeance* alone, in search of revenge upon the murderers of Lichnowski, whom she is determined to pursue with that undying hate of which the middle ages have left us such terrible examples. The culprits were, it is said, eight in number. Already have three of them been taken in Germany through the exertions of this lady, who, scorning the feminine weakness of solitude and tears, has set forth upon this dreary pilgrimage.

Fabulous stories are told, of course, concerning her munificent offers of recompense to the agents of police of the different cities, wherein she deems that any of the murderers have found refuge. Two of them have been already taken here within the last week. They were living under assumed names in obscurity as common workmen, earning a daily pittance; but her long-armed, long-sighted vengeance has reached them even here; and through her exertions alone have they been conveyed beyond the frontier, and delivered up to the Austrian authorities; but so long as that dark blue carriage is seen slowly creeping up in the Champs Elysees, we may be sure some other of the blood-stained criminals must be concealed in Paris. For more than three months was it beheld creeping along as we now behold it, up and down the public promenade of the little town of Toul, where it had been discovered that the woman who cheered the men on amongst the crowd to commit the murder had sought refuge in disguise; and it was not until the very day that the unhappy creature was taken, bound and handcuffed between two gendarmes, through the eastern gate of the town, that the grand equipage, with its gloomy burden, was seen to hurry as fast as four horses could convey it on the road to Paris, still in pursuit of that revenge which is not yet completed.

They say that our greatest painter is engaged in painting a portrait of the unfortunate object of this sombre and fierce attachment, and that the favored few have been admitted to behold it in its unfinished state. It represents "*der hubsch Lichnowski*" (as he was called from his great personal beauty) in the costume and attitude which he bore upon the very morning of his death. His magnificent countenance and splendid figure, attired in the black velvet coat, the cap and tassel, the buckskin breeches and the shining Hessian boots, are all represented here to the life, as well as the window and the balcony from whence he breathed his last tender farewell, when he descended to the garden in order to "chastise the insolent canaille," armed with his riding-whip alone. All grow beneath the painter's hand as he follows the instructions of the desolate lady who thus cheats her sorrow for a moment, while hugging to her soul the memory of her last and dearest love.

Paris Corresp. London Paper.

A Sagacious Ass.—At the Sligo assizes, Owen Gethen was arraigned for having stolen an ass, the property of Patrick Feeney. Patrick Feeney proved the loss of the animal, which was subsequently traced to the prisoner's possession.

Chief Baron: How did you know the ass was yours?

Witness: Well I knew him; there was no mistaking his legs. (Laughter.)

Chief Baron: Had you any mark upon him?

Witness: Faix I hadn't, but he had marks upon himsel'. (Laughter.) He had lumps on his knees and on his back, and one on his nose. (Loud laughter.)

Clerk of the Crown: Had you any other reason for knowing the animal was yours?

Witness: Yes; I knew his woice. (Loud laughter.)

Chief Baron: Whose voice?

Witness: The woice of my ass, my lord—(laughter)—the minute he saw me he threw up his tail and roared. (Loud laughter.)

Chief Baron: Roared! who roared?

Witness: My ass, my lord; he roared with joy; we were together for the last five years; he knew me well, and I would know his woice twenty miles off.

The prisoner was convicted.

A Poet's Idea of the Submarine Telegraph.—One of our poets, who has been rather slack of work lately, and whose eye has been rolling in a fine frenzy to very little purpose for the last fortnight, has furnished us with an idea on the subject of the submarine telegraph. He says "it is like using the lightning conductor for a steel pen, and the ocean for an ink-stand." He might have added, that the cliffs furnish the blotting pad, the shores supply the sand and the whole world the sheet of paper to write upon.

Too Polite.—The Springfield Republican says that there was once a man in that town who was so polite as to say, as he passed a hen on her nest—"don't rise, ma'am!"

MISTAKEN IN THE MAN.

[The following anecdote, told at a select tea-party a few evenings since, we are assured by the relator has never been in print:]

When Templeton, the vocalist, was in this country, happening to be in Charleston, S. C., upon the eighth of January, he was invited to be present at an anniversary dinner, and, without any definite idea of the reason why that particular day should be celebrated over another, accepted "the horse" and went in company with a personal friend. The idea never entered the brain of the vocalist that he was participating in a festivity in which a victory over his countrymen was to be the theme of jollification, nor would he have kept away, probably, had the fact been told him, so little did he care about matters outside of his profession. There was to be a good dinner, good wines, and good fellows, wit, mirth and songs, and he was at home in all such gatherings, no matter what the occasion.

It is well known to most of those who have any acquaintance with the circumstances connected with Mr. Templeton's early life, that he began in a choir at ——, over which Jackson, the organist, presided. Jackson was not long in discovering the talents of his pupil, and took active measures to bring him out. Templeton improved rapidly, under the teaching of Mr. Jackson, and never let pass an opportunity to say a word for his early friend and benefactor. This noble disposition will account, in part, for his mistake on the occasion of the Charleston dinner.

The table was crowded with the chivalry of the old South State, and "the rosy" passed pretty freely around, and, of course, Templeton was very frequently honored with an invitation to take a glass of wine with all sorts of people, for the South is very hospitable in a spiritual way. At length the president rose and opened the intellectual part of the business with—

"Gentlemen, allow me to propose 'The memory of Jackson.'"

The entire party rose and drank the sentiment in silence, then resumed their seats, with the exception of Templeton, who began—

"Mr. President—You have taken me all aback by the suddenness of this compliment to my early friend; [friend at T's elbow grasps his coat tail and tries to pull him down, but T. perseveres;] I may say my best friend, [sensation all around the table, during which the friend ejaculates—'you are mistaking the thing']—the friend, sir, who took me by the hand ['For God's sake sit down—don't make a fool of yourself,'] in my youth; who taught me to play—[here the sensation was so great that T's friend managed to get his ear for a second, and the following brief colloquy ensued]—

"I tell you you are making a fool of yourself."

"How! I am bound to acknowledge the compliment to my old friend."

"Friend be hanged! The president referred to Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans."

"What! the fellow who fired behind the cotton bags?"

"To be sure—same man."

"*He!* Damn the fellow, I don't know him!" And down dropped the confused vocalist into his chair and coat collar, where he remained for the rest of the evening.—*N. Y. Sunday Courier.*

Taking the Census.—Some rich scenes occurred in taking the census, under the late law for that purpose. The following from an eye witness, is one:

"Is the head of the family at home?" asks the inquiring marshal.

"There's the divil with his book again for the d'rectory," shouts a Junior of the family to the maternal head above stairs, who presently appears. "Is it the heads of the family ye want sure? but last week ye wanted our names for yer d'rectory, an' now yer after our heads. A free country this, sure, when one's head is'nt safe. Be off, an' bad luck to ye, and all like ye."

After some explanations, the questions in order are asked:

"Who is the head of the family?"

"Ann Mahoney, yer honor; the same in ould Ireland, and forever."

"How many males in this family?"

"Three males a day, with praties for dinner, an—"

"But how many men and boys?"

"Och, why there's the ould man an' boys, an' three children who died five years ago—heaven rest their dear souls—the swatest jewels that iver—"

"But how many are living?"

"Meself and me daughter July, ye see there, and a jewel of a girl she is indade."

"But have you no males in your family?"

"Sorra the one; the ould man works hard by day and is'nt at home at all, but to his males and his bed nor Patrick nither."

"How many are subject to military duty?"

"Niver a one; Patrick and the ould man belong to the inmets, (the Emmets, a New York Irish corps,) an' sure finer looking soldiers were niver born."

"How many are entitled to vote?"

"Why the ould man an' meself and July; warn't it we that bate the natives and Whigs an' all an' elected Mr. Polk over 'em all? Sorra the day he died an' disappointed us, for a fine man he was."

"How many colored persons in your family?"

"Nagers! what, nagers do you mane? Out man an' don't be insultin' me. Out wid ye, and niver ask for me senses agin; don't ask about me senses—wither I have nagers in me family. Yer out of yer senses yerself: begone, and don't bother me."

Lancaster (Pa.) Tribune.

Not Bad.—The American Sentinel tells the following story: A gentleman called on "Mose" the other day to solicit aid for a Foreign Missionary Society. Mose is a very liberal man, and is always ready to contribute to every charitable object, but yet he enjoys a good joke. He therefore replied, "My friend, I think I need a contribution myself; I think I am in the same condition as the poor African." "How so?" said the gentleman. "Why, I am not a female, am I?" "No." "Well, I'm a *he then*," (heathen.) The solicitor darted out of the door as though he was shot. Mose enclosed a V. and sent it to the office of the society.

Mr. Jenkins, will it suit you to settle that old account of yours?"

"No, sir, you are mistaken in the man—I am not one of the *old settlers!*"

EFFECTS OF PUNCH DRINKING.

One particular dark, drizzly, damp, dull, and disagreeable day, in the latter part of November, A. D., 1842, a tall, gaunt, queer looking customer, dressed in a blue coat with metal buttons, a brimstone-colored vest, and plaid pantaloons, with calf-skin terminations, sat solemnly and alone in a little room, situated in a certain little tavern in —— street, city of Philadelphia. Before him was a little round table, on whose marble top was *not a little* pitcher of smoking punch "screeching hot," and wine glass. The solitary individual was "York,"—nothing else, dear child, and that was his second pitcher full—nigh his second pitcher empty. One minute after, and you couldn't squeeze a drop out of either pitcher or glass by a forty-two pound hydraulic press.

York rang the bell. The waiter poked his head in at the door.

"Ring, sa?"

"Of course I did. Is it clearing off?"

"No, sa—damp, sa—fog so thick, sa, you could ladle it up with a spoon, sa. Have any thing, sa?"

"More punch, and strong!"

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

The waiter withdrew, and in a few seconds the third pitcher stood before our hero, who attacked it zealously. York had just drained the last glass from the pitcher, and was beginning to feel glorious, when on raising his eyes, he saw his own figure in a large pier-glass directly opposite. He rubbed his eyes, winked, started, coughed, and rubbed his eyes again.

"By Jove," said he, "there's some fellow sitting right before me. This is a private room, sir, for my sole accommodation." He waited a moment expecting an answer, but the reflection only stared at him and held its peace. "I was saying, sir, that this is my private room—mine, sir," cried "York," fetching his voice an octave higher than before. No answer made, and he rang the bell furiously. The waiter made his appearance again.

"Ring, sa?"

"Yes, I *did* ring. Didn't I ask for a private room?"

"Yes, sa, this is a private room."

"It is! why there's a fellow sitting right before me now, on the other side of the table—rot his impudence."

"Table, sa—fellow, sa?"

"Yes, there is—well—never mind.—Bring me some more punch and two glasses."

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

In a very short time the fourth pitcher, with the two glasses, made its appearance.

York filled one of the glasses and shoved it over the table.

"Will you drink, sir?" said he, addressing the figure in the glass. "Oh you won't drink, old fellow," continued he.—"Your liquor is getting cold, and you look as if you were fond of the thing."

No answer being returned, York finished the pitcher and rang the bell again. In popped the waiter.

"Ring, sa?",

"To be sure I did. Didn't you hear the b-b-bell?"

"I did."

"Didn't I order a p-p-private room, eh?"

"Yes, sa—*this is* a private room, sa."

"A pretty private room this is, with a f-f-fellow sitting opposite there, who won't take a glass of punch when it is offered him—and a red nose at that! Oh, never mind. I'll try him again."

Presently pitcher No. V., with tumblers to match, was borne in with due state.

"B-b-better t-try some, old chap," said York, coaxingly, to his double. The reflex merely looked good natured, but said nothing. "Well," continued York, "if that isn't the m-most infamous—well, never mind, I'll drink the punch," and so he did, every drop of it. About five minutes sufficed to end the pitcher. York rang the bell superfuriously. The waiter came.

"Ring, sa?"

"Why, certain! why shouldn't I?—Where's the m-m-man who k-k-keeps this house?"

"Boss, sa—I'll send 'im in."

Shortly after mine host, a quiet looking little man, with a mottled calico-patterned face and a shining bald head, made his appearance.

"W-w-what's to pay?" demanded York, rising, and assuming an air of dignity.

"Five punches—five levies, sir."

"There's the money, sir," said York, forking over the coin. "And now I want to know why, when I call for a p-p-private room, you should put me here with somebody else?"

"There's nobody here but you and I."

"Nobody! do you s-s-suppose I can't see? Do you th-th-think I'm drunk?—There—look there—two of them, by jingo!"

"Well, sir, I must confess I don't see any but two."

"You can't, eh?" and York dragged the landlord to the table. "Look there," continued he, pointing to the glass.—"Th-th-there's the rascals now. One of 'em's enough like you to be your brother, and the other's the d——dest, Lord-forsaken, meanest looking white man I ever saw!"—*Spirit of the Times.*

Strong Preaching.—The "book larnt" negro is one of the most original specimens to be met with. But when he aspires to clerical honors, it requires a Dickens to do him. Some one who had the pleasure of listening to a discourse from one of these full-blown divines, relates that in speaking of a reformed infidel, he wound up his description thus: "De last words dat dis dying man was heerd to say; de last word he was known to speak; de last word he was known to utter; de last word he eber pronounced; de last syllable he eber breaved; de last idea he eber ejaculated; yes, my bredren, de berry last word he eber was known to breave fort, sound or articulate—was g-l-o-r-y!"

Worth telling again.—When Nicholas Biddle—familiarly called Nick Biddle—was connected with the U. S. Bank, there was an old negro named Harry who used to be loafing aronnd the premises. One day, in social mood, Biddle said to the darkey—'Well, what is your name, my old friend.'

'Harry, sir—ole Harry, sur,' said the other, touching his sleepy hat.

'Old Harry!' said Biddle, 'why that is the name they give to the Devil, is it not?"

"Yes, sir,' said the colored gentleman, 'sometime ole Harry and sometime ole Nick."

The "Standard"—Mr. Badger.—The last "Standard" contains No. 1 of a series of articles to come, upon Mr. Badger's late Speech in the Senate. The editor sets out in reply to Mr. Badger's position as to the true policy of Southern members of Congress, with entirely false premises. It is not true that great dissatisfaction with the present Tariff does not exist at the North, and we refer to the tone and temper of Northern journals generally for the correctness of what we say. The "Standard," surely, has not consulted the daily records of the present Congress, or it would have found, that hardly a day has elapsed, without petitions being presented to either House, from Northern manufacturers, for a change in the existing Tariff laws. And it was this relief, so essential to their prosperity, against which Mr. Badger proposed to close his ears, until a better spirit towards Southern institutions should manifest itself at the North. We had supposed this one of the last movements to which Southern men could object.

We have no idea of following the "Standard" through its *series*, that bids fair, from present appearances, like one of Mr. Venable's speeches, to "stretch out 'til the crack o' doom." We wish the editor a happy deliverance, and his readers—*the same!*—*Raleigh Register.*

JENNYLINDIANA.

JENNY LIND.

It is said that about six hundred songs have been sent to the committee, in competition for the prize. The following has been communicated to us as a specimen:

JENNY LIND SONG.

BY JOSEPH T. ADAMS.

All hail to America—sovereign and free—
From the snow-covered hills to the evergreen glade—
From Atlantic's deep surge to Pacific's mild wave,
To the star-spangled banner where homage is paid!
I've read of your prairies, green hills, and bright skies,
Where the lakes and vast rivers their waters unite;
I've heard of your cities in splendor that rise,
And the arts and the minstrels of Europe invite.

I come at your call from my dear native clime,
The language I breathe to all nations is known;
From the gentle it swells to the grand and sublime,
And meets a response from the cottage and throne.
'Tis the accent of music—a flame from above,
That heaves the lone bosom, and kindles the throng—
It frequents the camp and seclusions of love,
And speaks to all hearts in the magic of song.

What visions of rapture my senses enchant!
Wit, fashion, and beauty their glories impart;
Lovely eyes beaming welcome—the bright stars of hope—
Send thrills of delight to my sensitive heart.
The grave and the gay, the fond matron and sage,
The youth and the statesman, here join in array,
And the maiden, just rising to beauty's proud age,
All their graces and sweet fascinations display.

As my star wandered westward, hope mingled with fear,
New skies and new trials, new scenes to explore;
As bereft of lov'd circles and friends—oh, how dear! –
With what trembling emotions I glanced at your shore!
But the circle to-night bids my heart not despond;
Refinement and taste all their blandishments join:
I greet thee, fair land, and the welcome respond—
All your smiles and fond sympathies mingle with mine.

Jenny Lind's Opinion of New York Bay.—The Herald chronicles the following important dialogue which occurred as Jenny Lind was coming up the bay:

"She said it was the most magnificent sight she had ever beheld."

Mr. Barnum—"Excepting the bay of Naples."

Jenny Lind—"Not excepting even that."

It has always been a mooted point whether New York bay is a more magnificent sight than the Bay of Naples, but it is settled beyond controversy now that it is.

Jenny Lind's Opinion of the American Flag.—When Jenny first saw the American Flag at quarantine,

"She paid it homage by kissing her hand to it with all the fervor of a child, and exclaiming: 'There is the beautiful standard of freedom, which is worshipped by the oppressed of all nations!'"

Barnum must have sent her one of our 4th of July orator's speeches to study on her way here. That standard of freedom worshipped by the oppressed of all nations, is a remarkably pretty and astonishingly original phrase.

Jenny Lind's Opinion of New York Coats.—When Jenny Lind arrived at the wharf of New York she was struck with the dress of the natives who, of course, were in their Sunday toggery, and innocently inquired:

"Why, Mr. Barnum, have you no poor people in this country? Everybody appears to be well dressed."

What a city for the tailors.

Presentation of Plate.—Mr. Barnum has presented to his special agent, Mr. Hall Wilton, as a testimonial of his appreciation of Mr. Wilton's eminent services in securing the engagement of Mlle. Jenny Lind, a superb service of Plate, consisting of a full breakfast and tea service of five pieces, a fitting testimonial of the donor's esteem.

Jenny Lind's recent arrival and the inevitable donkeyisms perpetrated thereon by "the-m-asses" in New York, make up the burden of the song of the city papers.

We had supposed that the lesson taught them by Dickens would have saved our national reputation from the disgrace of such disgusting toadyism. Jenny will doubtless carry away more of their notes, than she will leave of her's.

Southern Press.

Hitherto, members of Parliament have been accustomed to take the oaths and their seats—the former before the latter. But now that the space allotted to each member is so tight a fit, being from 16 to 20 inches to each member, you will have honorable gentlemen—if moderately stout—taking their seats first, and swearing afterwards.—*Punch.*

A letter passed through the Post Office lately, says the Vicksburg Whig, with the following direction. "To the man that married Mary Ainsley, in Tennessee, Arkansas, or Texas." It was sent from this place to Little Rock, and if the man that married Mary Ainsley reads this notice and will hurry on to Little Rock, he may overtake it there.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of New Cotton was brought to this market on Friday last, by Mr. Arch'd Johnson, of Richmond county. The quality was very good. It was purchased by Messrs. Ray and Pearce, for 12¾ cents.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—The new Steamer "Chatham," built at Newbern, by Messrs. Dibble, and belonging to the Cape Fear Steamboat Company, arrived here on Sunday evening last. The Wilmington Commercial says, "she has a simple wheel in the stern, propelled by two horizontal engines of forty horse power, and draws *twelve inches water*, light, and is believed to be the lightest draught boat ever built. Her accommodations for passengers are superior to any thing on the river." She is commanded by Capt. Hart.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—A joint Resolution passed the two Houses of Congress on Monday the 9th inst., fixing on the 30th of this month for an adjournment, *sine die*. On which day, says the Intelligencer, "will be brought to a close the longest, most anxious, and most important session which has been held by Congress since the establishment of the Government."

The Bill relating to the Boundary of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico; the Bill to admit the State of California into the Union; and the Bill to establish a Territorial Government in Utah, having passed both Houses of Congress, were presented to the President of the United States on Monday the 9th, and were by him approved.

A special messenger was at once despatched by the Secretary of State, to the Government of Texas, with a certified copy of the Texas Boundary Act.

THE VOTE ON THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO BILL—A SOUTHERN TRIUMPH.—The vote on the final passage of the Bill stood, Yeas 108, Nays 97. Of these, 56 Northern men voted in the affirmative, and 67 in the negative: the North rejecting the bill by a majority of 11.

Of the Southern members, 52 voted in favor of the bill, and 30 against it. Majority for the bill, 22. The Southern vote thus overcoming the Northern majority against the Bill.

Fifty Whigs, and Fifty-eight Democrats voted for the Bill; and Fifty-one Whigs and Forty-six Democrats against it. But one Southern Whig, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, voted against the bill.

The Texas members in both Houses voted for the Bill. But the *peculiar* defenders of the rights of Texas voted against it. We should like to know, whether the Texan Representatives, or the Southern ultras and Northern abolitionists are the best judges of the interests and honor of the State of Texas?

MAINE ELECTION.—The Union has received intelligence of the election of five Democrats and two Whigs. No change.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The whole Whig State ticket is elected by the people, for the first time since 1844. Two Whigs and one Loco are elected to Congress, and in one District there is no choice. To the Legislature, the Whigs have elected 140, Locos and Free-soilers 92.

MISSOURI.—The result of the late election in Missouri is at last determined. To the House of Representatives, three Whigs, one Bentonite, and one Anti-Bentonite, have been elected. To the Legislature 73 Whigs, 54 Bentonites, and 42 Anti-Benton men are elected.

MARYLAND.—The Whigs have elected a majority of the Delegates to the Reform Convention. The Convention, which consists of 103 members, will meet at Annapolis on the first Monday in November next.

TEXAS.—The Hon. Thomas J. Rusk has been re-elected by the Legislature to the U. S. Senate by a vote of 56 to 8. A very singular way in which to manifest their dissatisfaction with his course on the Boundary Bill. We rather think, however, that "the universal dissatisfaction prevailing in Texas" has been manufactured for the occasion.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The following despatch, from the Collector at New Orleans, was received at the Department of State on the 12th instant. There can be but little danger of a collision with Texas.

"NEW ORLEANS, September 11.

"I have had the honor to receive your Telegraphic despatch of the 9th instant. A few hours after its receipt, I sent a special express to Governor Bell, of Texas, by steamer, communicating the despatch, as instructed. The last accounts from Texas announced the early adjournment of the Legislature. It has probably adjourned before this. The *Texas war bill was defeated*, and the Legislature passed an act leaving it to the people to accept or reject the bill adjusting the boundary."

In our report of Congressional proceedings, we publish the remarks of our Senators upon Mr. Seward's proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Speaking of the debate upon this proposition, the Union pays a deserved compliment to the ability displayed in the speech of Mr. Badger. We extract the following remarks from that paper:

The District slave bill was discussed yesterday at great length in the Senate without any decision. Whilst everything bid fair for its passage, the ill-omened genius of Mr. Seward, as usual, interposed a new obstacle in its path. With a species of monomania which marks the honorable senator's whole course, he proposed to amend the bill by a provision which would emancipate immediately all the slaves in the District, and compensate their masters out of the public treasury. It was like throwing a firebrand into the Senate. Messrs. Mangum, Dawson, Atchison, Foote, and Badger attacked his position with irresistible force. Mr. Chase, of Ohio, sympathized with his ultra views, though he was disposed to regret their introduction at the present time. Messrs. Baldwin, Dayton, and Winthrop declared their determination to vote against it—more, apparently, on account of the time and circumstances under which it was proposed than from any objection to the principle on which it was founded. The ominous words of Mr. Dayton, "*I am not prepared at this time*" to act upon this subject, and the expression of Mr. Chase that this bill was the "first step to other movements," excited a flame through the senators from the slaveholding States. The argument and reply of Mr. Badger to Mr. Winthrop were distinguished by extraordinary power. We hope our Reporters will do full justice to this debate; and we venture, on our own behalf, most respectfully to say that senators who allude darkly to other times and other circumstances for pressing emancipation in the District do not display the proper views which belong to the American statesman; nor do they manifest that devotion to the Union which they profess. Let Congress press the emancipation of slaves in this District; try it when they may, the South will never submit, and the Union itself will totter to its very foundation.

Mr. W. G. Alford was killed within a few miles of his residence, near Back Swamp, Sampson county, on the 5th inst. An esteemed correspondent gives us many particulars; but as the case will be judicially investigated, their publication would be improper.

We learn from the Raleigh Times, that the prize of $50, offered for the best original essay upon the evils of intemperance, has been awarded to the Rev. E. L. Perkins of Duplin.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, has been nominated by the President to the vacant seat in the Cabinet; and the nomination has been confirmed. Mr. Stuart is a gentleman of fine abilities, and has been long and favorably known to the public.

HENRY CLAY'S TEXAS LETTER.—A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.—Our readers probably well remember Mr. Clay's celebrated Letter, written in April, 1844, opposing the annexation of Texas. They will remember, that the avowal of "*anti-progressive*" principles caused his defeat in the memorable Presidential contest of '44. But now that his predictions have been verified, now that conjecture has become history, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to republish a portion of that letter, bearing immediately upon the distracting questions which have been recently settled.—And it is no disparagement to other able and zealous friends of the Union and the Constitution to say, that for that settlement the American people are in a great measure indebted to the patriotism, the ability, the unwavering support of HENRY CLAY.

From the latter portion of the letter, we extract the following paragraphs:

"It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part of the common Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And, after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desirous to extend.

"But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred, and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions, would not admit of those institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct, it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

"Should Texas be annexed to the Union, the United States will assume and become responsible for the debt of Texas, be its amount what it may. What it is, I do not know certainly; but the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of dollars. And this responsibility will exist, whether there be a stipulation in the treaty or not expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas. For I suppose it to be undeniable that, if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the common nation created by the incorporation."

It may be said that little is to be gained by thus referring to the history of the past, and by pointing out a course, which, if it had been pursued, would have saved us much of the dishonor, and many of the evils which we have suffered. But justice to Henry Clay, and a proper regard for our own future welfare have induced our present course. We were told that the annexation of Texas would necessarily cause war with Mexico—that it would rouse the spirit of conquest in the minds of a people already too prone to seek glory and gain upon the battle field—that it would load us with debts burdensome and odious to the people, because not of their own creation. We were told too, that the spirit which sought the acquisition of Territory to strengthen one portion of this confederacy against the other, would, if indulged, recoil upon its movers, and "menace the existence, if it did not actually sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union."

And have not these predictions been fulfilled? Are we not now paying the debts of the Mexican war? Have we not just assumed the debts of Texas, by the payment of Ten Millions of Dollars for worthless Territory? Have we not seen the Southern Democracy outwitted by their Northern Allies in the strife over the division of the spoils of war? Have we not witnessed a contest which has destroyed the confidence hitherto existing between the Northern and Southern people—which has shaken the foundations of the Government, and which, though now happily quieted, may again burst forth with renewed fury, and result in the total destruction of this confederacy?

The prophecies of Henry Clay have been but too surely fulfilled. If we had listened to his wise counsels, heeded his advice, the evils which we have suffered might have been avoided. It now remains for us to profit by them in future. To avoid any indulgence of "the progressive spirit of the age"—to turn aside from those miserable demagogues who prate of "our manifest destiny," and who for the sake of political power have involved us, and if allowed to do so, will again involve us in foreign wars, and threaten us with the still more dreadful curse of sectional wars. It now remains for the people of this country to do justice to Henry Clay—to honor him for that noble spirit which induced him to oppose these notions of "progress", to sacrifice his political ambition, to oppose the wrong and to uphold the right, even when he knew that such a course would result in the destruction of his political hopes.

To us, there is a charm in the name of HENRY CLAY. We admire and respect him. That he has many faults, we do not pretend to deny—that he has said and done much, in the course of the recent contest, of which we cannot approve, we hesitate not to say. But the noble devotion to the good of his country, which led him from retirement to give peace to that country, to subdue the storm which his enemies had raised, and which they were unable to control, to preserve the Union and the Constitution, will atone for any errors.—His whole life has been marked by great personal sacrifices, and exhibits a degree of patriotism seldom equalled, never surpassed. His whole history affords a glorious example of "the high, the exalted, the sublime emotions of a patriotism, which soaring toward heaven, rises far above all mean, low or selfish things, and is absorbed by one soul-transporting thought of the good and glory of his country—of a patriotism which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below all lesser, grovelling, personal interests and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice and devotion."

NEW INVENTION.—A Mr. Matteau, of Belgium, has recently invented a new musical instrument, which he calls Mattophone. Its imitation of the human voice is said to be perfect, and a trial made before distinguished artists succeeded to their enthusiastic admiration. "It lacks nothing in compass, vigor, and clearness of sound, and sings so sweetly that one would suppose he was listening to a chorus of sylphs, accompanied by the most harmonious instruments."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday, the 6th, there was a long debate on the Bounty Land Bills.

On Monday, the Clerk of the House announced the passage of all the Senate bills for settling the slavery question, and asking the concurrence of the Senate in an amendment to the Texas bill. The amendment was offered in the House by Mr. Toombs, and is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property in said Territory, except by judgment of his peers or the law of the Land.

After ineffectual attempts by Messrs. Seward and Chase, to amend, the amendment was agreed to, yeas 31, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate concurred in the House amendment, altering the title of the Bill, "and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico."

The following resolution was received from the House:

"*Resolved*, (the Senate concurring,) That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* on Monday, the 30th of September instant, at 12 o'clock Meridian."

After considerable debate, the Resolution was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session, after some time spent in which, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Douglass and Barnwell presented the Credentials of Messrs. Gwin and Fremont, Senators from the new State of California.

Mr. Davis of Miss., moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the credentials of Wm. W. Gwin and John C. Fremont, presenting themselves as Senators elect from the State of California, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report on the law and the facts.

After some debate between Messrs. Davis, Butler, Clay, Foote and Mason, the question was taken, and resulted as follows, yeas 12, nays 36.

The Bill regulating the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, having been taken up, Mr. Mason moved to amend, by striking out all that portion of the Bill relating to the abolition of the Slave Trade, and to change the character of the Bill so as to provide only for the punishment of persons enticing away slaves, and to invest a power in the Corporation to prohibit free persons of color from coming into the District.

After some debate, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Seward offered a substitute for the Bill declaring the abolition of slavery, and directing the public Treasurer to pay to all owners the value of slaves thus liberated; and

Providing further, that an election should be held in the District within six months, to ascertain the views of the citizens on this subject.

Mr. Baldwin preferred that Congress should act upon this bill as a separate measure, before undertaking any other plan, whose immediate success could not be expected.

Mr. Mangum said, that he had already remarked, that he would have voted for the bill at any time within the last twenty-five years. But the introduction of this amendment by Mr. Seward would change his course. He would not vote for it. He saw that it was impossible to satisfy certain gentlemen. To obtain their objects, they would wade knee-deep through the blood of the whole South, and over the wreck of this Union.

Mr. Winthrop spoke in favor of the principle of the amendment, but said he should vote against it at this time.

In reply, Mr. Badger spoke as follows:

Mr. BADGER The observation made by the senator from Massachusetts affords confirmation strong as proofs from Holy Writ, if such confirmation were necessary, of what I said. The senator from Massachusetts *is* the luckiest man in the world, certainly the luckiest I ever heard of; for it turns out that he had not merely the ordinary luck to have at hand a memorandum prepared in the course of the last few days or during the session, but this collection of authorities reaches back to nine years ago, and he has the singular felicity to have it at his fingers' ends at the moment when required. Why, to say nothing about my senatorial capacity, as a professional man I would give much—hundreds, thousands—if I possessed the excellent good fortune to have always at hand the results of the little industry which I had exercised in professional preparations for nine years preceding the time I might be called upon to debate a legal subject.

But, apart from this, the honorable senator says that the proposition suggested by my friend from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,] that the adoption of such a measure as is proposed by this amendment would be looked upon with the greatest alarm by the slaveholding interest of this country—such a proposition, he says, strikes him almost as an absurdity; and why? Because there are but six hundred slaves to be emancipated here, living upon what he calls a "pocket handkerchief" of land. Why, sir, how we have degenerated! Did the ancestors of the honorable senator, in times dear to the recollection of every American heart, think of the quantity of tea brought into the harbor of Boston? Did they stop to estimate the pecuniary value and importance of the duty which was sought to be enforced? Did they say to themselves "it is but a little thing, a small cargo, a few hundred, or a few thousand pounds, or chests, and it is not worth disputing about? But if, indeed, there had been sent to us, by the authority of Great Britain, half a dozen vast ships, loaded with immense quantities of tea, enough to last us and our posterity for years to come, we would resist; but for a 'handkerchief' full of tea we will not plunge ourselves into a conflict with the mother country."

Sir, such notions were not then entertained. I believe that such notions are not now entertained in the constituency which the honorable senator represents. It is not the American notion that when a question arises threatening the liberties and rights of a community, we are to determine the force and value of the threat, and the occasion for alarm, by the inquiry whether the first blow falls upon a large or a small surface. No, sir; no! The very fact to add, if anything could be calculated to add, alarm to such a measure, would be that it was brought forward for the purpose of emancipating six hundred slaves. If there was what our northern friends would consider a large amount of good to be accomplished by setting free many of our fellow-creatures, lingering, as they would say, in the chains of bondage, there might be something in the thing itself to call for and apparently sustain the measure. But, where there are but six hundred slaves, where there is no reason to believe there is any peculiar cruelty or hardship in their condition which marks them out as signal objects of suffering among their fellow-slaves, we may well suppose that such a measure, if adopted, has ulterior objects; we may well fear that it is the first blow struck upon the institutions of the South.

That is the ground upon which my friend from Mississippi stated, that is the ground upon which we all state, that the adoption of such a measure as is now proposed by the senator from N. York, whether it would lead to a dissolution of the Union or not, must be looked upon with alarm, with dread. It must cast suspicion upon the movements and purposes of our northern friends; and permit me to tell the senator from Massachusetts that, small as he may think this exercise of power, the very moment it is exercised a feeling of deep anxiety, a feeling of profound suspicion, a feeling of hostility and alienation must be produced in the minds of the people of the South.

Mr. President, when the honorable senator takes pains to produce evidence that Congress has the constitutional *power* to pass this law, permit me very respectfully to say that he wastes his energies upon a question not material to the inquiry before the Senate. Does not the honorable senator know that the unjust exercise of unquestioned constitutional power furnishes sufficient and adequate, and may furnish the highest ground for complaint, alarm, and even for resistance? If our constitution, instead of framing a deliberative and representative republic, had simply constituted all the powers of government in the hands of a single ruler, so that no power used by him could be said to be an usurped one, would it follow that there could be no abuse of this power that would produce alarm, provoke resentment, and even justly be met by resistance? I do not moot the question of constitutional power. Permit me to say that that question is in my view comparatively a matter of small import in the inquiry we are now making.

Again, sir, the honorable senator refers to events in our past history, where the exercise of that power over this District was not thought to be the subject of alarm. Permit me to say again that he confounds two very different things. The exercise of power under certain circumstances may be praiseworthy, or may be innocent, or may be liable to but small objection; while the exercise of that same power under other circumstances may be of a character so objectionable, though it may be the very same identical power exercised upon the same subject, as to furnish just ground of alarm and agitation, resentment, and even of preparations for resistance.

Sir, the period to which the gentleman refers was one when that fanaticism which now infects the northern country, and more or less the western country, was unknown among us. The period to which the gentleman refers was one when propositions were brought forward with a single view to the object which they directly proposed, and with no ulterior objects. It was a period when we were not threatened in the security of our domestic institutions; when our northern brethren manifested no disposition to invade our rights; when there was no reluctance to give us protection; when the northern country was not covered with wild and furious fanatics, fixed, resolved upon mischief, calling for a dissolution of the Union, denouncing the proprietors of slaves in the South as unworthy of association with them in the ecclesiastical and civil institutions of life. But when this measure, proposed by the senator from New York, is now brought forward, I appeal to you, Mr. President, I appeal to every gentleman who hears me, if we have not a right to suppose it means more than it expresses; that it is, in the language of the senator from Ohio, [Mr. Chase,] one "step" now to be taken, and soon to be followed by another? Are we to be blind? Is it to be supposed that we cannot see these things, or seeing cannot understand them? Must we draw no inferences? Is it to be supposed that we are incapable of looking ahead at all, and incapable of discerning the immense difference between a proposition brought forward in one state of our society and one condition of public opinion, and the same proposition brought forward in another?

Mr. President, let me assure every senator here that such a proposition as this, adopted now by the Senate, would startle and shock the whole southern mind. And let me say that, adopted by this Congress, it would unsettle the foundation upon which the institutions of this country rest, and loosen the cement by which they are maintained and united. Yes, sir, such would be the inevitable consequence, not on account of the intrinsic importance of the proposition itself, not because in itself it may be a matter of such high concern whether or not this remnant of a slave institution is left to exist in the District of Columbia, but because, under the circumstances of the case, and the hour and the time when this measure is brought forward, and the source from which it comes and the source from which it is advocated—independently of the distinct avowal of the senator from Ohio, [Mr. Chase,] that it is but one step, which he is ready to follow with another—one conclusion only would be drawn from it in the southern States, and that would be that it is not a final measure, but one initiative of other movements that will affect the institution of slavery as it exists in the States of this Union.

Mr. President, I unite in what has been so well said by the senator from Massachusetts in deprecating the introduction of this crude proposition into the Senate. This proposition, it is true, is as crude as it is mischevious—as unformed in its plan and principles as it is vicious in its tendency and purposes. I regret it deeply; and any man in this body, with the exception of the gentleman who introduced it, and perhaps of the gentleman who proposes to vote for it, must entertain under the circumstances, the same sentiment.

But, permit me to say, I was extremely sorry that my friend and colleague, [Mr. Mangum,] under the influence of a just feeling of excitement at the introduction of this measure here, should have proposed to abandon the bill now under consideration. I am not to be driven from my propriety by the movements of the honorable senator from New York, [Mr. Seward.] Not at all. I shall vote for what I deem right, and I will not be driven from voting for it because a senator produces a proposition which asks my consent to what I know is wrong. And permit me to say to my colleague, that if he desires to play into the hands of the senator from New York, if he wishes to become his ally and assistant, if he desires to promote his objects, if he goes for a disturbance of the country or a dissolution of the Union—and I know he desires none of these things—let him be led by the excitement on the present occasion to vote down this bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. My own opinion is, that nothing could answer the ends or purposes, and I think it is highly probable that nothing would gratify the senator from New York more than to see this bill voted down. Let him go before the northern people and say to them that southern men not merely maintain the rights of property, not merely stood up against any violation of them, not merely insisted that measures should not be adopted which might have an evil and sinister look towards an invasion of their rights, but that they are disposed to maintain all the abominations that cupidity and avarice may have cast around the institution of slavery; that they will correct no abuses and lend no assistance for the purpose of removing whatever may be justly offensive in connexion with slavery in this District; and, my word for it, he will gain more of influence and control over the northern mind than he now possesses, and more, I am sure, than my friend and colleague will be disposed to concede to him, and which, I know, he would not directly aid in conferring upon him.

I am sorry, Mr. President, that I have felt bound to say thus much. I am afraid, however, that I have yielded somewhat to the feeling in my colleague to which I referred, and which I desire kindly and respectfully to check by speaking myself under the influence of a momentary excitement.

On Wednesday, the discussion of Mr. Seward's substitute for the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was continued by Messrs. Clay, Butler, Seward, Winthrop, and others.

On Thursday, the bill for the relief of the Colonization Society, was read a third time and passed.

The Slave Trade Bill was then taken up, and after a long debate, the vote was taken on Mr. Seward's substitute, and it was rejected, Yeas 5, Nays 45.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Chase, Dodge, Hale, Seward and Upham.

On Friday, the death of Hon. Henry Nes was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 7th, Mr. Ashe asked leave to record his vote against the Texas Bill, but objection being made, leave was not granted.

The Senate Bill for the admission of California was then taken up and passed—Yeas 150, Nays 56.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Senate's Utah Bill was then taken up. After many ineffectual attempts to amend, it was finally passed—Yeas 97, Nays 88.

On Monday, the Speaker laid before the House the resignation of the Hon. James Wilson of New Hampshire, who is about to emigrate to California.

Mr. Boyd moved to take up the business on the Speaker's table, in order that the Fugitive Slave Bill might be reached. Carried. Yeas 107, Nays 58.

After some debate on the mileage question, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Select Committee to investigate the charge against the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted certain papers from the files of the Post Office Department, reported unanimously, that there was no proof of the alleged abstraction, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The credentials of the California Members having been presented, Mr. Venable moved a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Davis in the Senate.

Some debate ensued, but pending the question on the Resolution, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Boyd presented the credentials of Messrs. Gilbert and Wright, Representatives from the new State of California.

On Thursday, the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed, Yeas 109, Nays 75.

On Friday, Mr. Stevens of Pa. announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Henry Nes, and the House adjourned.

ABUSE OF THE COMPROMISE BILLS.—We extract from the Albany Journal, (Seward's paper,) the following "high-falutin" article:

"*Another triumph for Slavery!*—Freedom's Banner trails in the dust at Washington! Slavery has achieved another triumph! Twenty-five thousand square miles of Free Soil have, in the last half of the 19th century by an act of the American Congress, been surrendered to Slavery! And amid the clanking of newly-forged fetters we hear the craven voice of exultation! Yes, Northern throats are hoarse with rejoicings at the victory obtained by Slavery over Freedom! Oh that some avenging angel would blot out the disgraceful record, that our posterity might be spared the mortification of blushing at the degeneracy of their Fathers."

This is the doctrine of the Abolitionists, as expounded by the organ of the "infamous Seward." The following extract from the Columbia Telegraph, will show what the Southern Ultras think:

"Falsehood, and wrong, and injustice have triumphed, and insolent treason has hoisted, instead of the old flag which bore the emblems of thirty free and independent States, a new banner, and commands us, in respect, to lower our colors. Our common temple of liberty—the glorious shrine where our tribes have been wont to worship with the homage of the free, has been profaned and desecrated; strange fires are burning on its altars, and unhallowed hands partake of its holy ministrations. On its Northern front are ensigns and emblems of triumph and future prosperity—on its Southern portals fanaticism is now inscribing, "ICHABOD, THE GLORY HAS DEPARTED."

For our part, we ask no better proof of the merits of the Compromise, than this opposition of the Ultras.

IMPATIENT.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, who calls himself "Carolinian," after announcing to the Southern people that they had been dishonored by the passage of the California Bill, exhibits much uneasiness about the present location of the South Carolina delegation in Congress. Hear him:

"We ask where are they? The Telegraph brings us the news of our dishonor; but quicker than the speed of the Telegraph should have been the announcement, that the Representatives of one State had refused to sit longer in that Congress, and had come to their constituents to learn from them, whether they desired their further attendance in Washington."

As to the "where", the question of this impatient "Carolinian" can be readily answered They are probably in Washington, and will probably stay there so long as $8 per diem can be obtained for their attendance. But we fear Mr. Morse will in vain exert his inventive powers in searching for a "critter" quicker than the Telegraph. Let "Carolinian" soothe the warlike promptings of his impatient spirit, or in the agonies of desperation he "will burst his mighty heart."

ABOLITIONISM AGAIN REBUKED.—When the Bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Seward moved to amend it, by providing for the abolition of slavery. The vote being taken it was rejected, Yeas 5, Nays 45.

The California members took their seats in the House on Wednesday. The Senators from that State had taken their places on the preceding day.

GEORGIA.—The Charleston Mercury "has authentic information from Milledgeville, that Gov. Townes will certainly call a Convention of the State." Gov. Townes and the Mercury very probably desire a dissolution of the Union, but if we may judge by their action, the people of Georgia will probably condemn them, as they did the Nashville Convention movement.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—We regret, says the Raleigh Register, to have to announce the death of John Exum, Esq., Senator elect from the county of Wayne, to the ensuing Legislature. We presume that the Governor will immediately issue a writ for an election to supply the vacancy.

FOREIGN.—The Asia, at New York on the 11th, brings the latest accounts from Europe.

Louis Phillippe, Ex-King of the French, died at his residence in Claremont, Eng., on the 26th of August, surrounded by most of his family.

The peace Congress is in session at Frankfort on the Maine. Geo. Copway, the Indian Chief, was present and made a speech. Mr. Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, and Emile Garden, and also the bloody Hagenon, who, Cobbin says, is his convert to peace, were also present.

At Rome the conspirators against the Pope have renewed the practice of throwing explosive balls at his holiness while in his carriage. Several persons suspected have been arrested.

At Liverpool, Cotton had declined ⅛ to ¼d., and the market was dull.

NEW CONTRACT WITH JENNY LIND.—Barnum's original contract with Jenny Lind has been annulled, and a new agreement has been made. In addition to the $1000 per concert for 150 nights, Miss Lind is to receive one-half of the net profits, on condition that she will sing not only in the United States, but in any other part of the world that may be desired by Barnum. He intends to "exhibit" her at the London Fair.

The Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, of New York, has been appointed by the President Minister to Prussia, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Register confirms our statement, that the failures of the mails were not to be attributed to the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

CENSUS OF GOLDSBORO'.—The Telegraph reports the population of Goldsboro' proper to be, 721. About 200 persons inhabit the immediate suburbs.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Allen A. Hall has withdrawn from the Editorial Department of the Washington Republic. Mr. John O. Sargent, one of the founders of the paper, will hereafter conduct it.

Flutes, beautiful and clear-toned, made of India Rubber, have been received in New York. What next?

A "Subscriber" has not observed our rules as to Communications.

A romantic young lady fell the other day into the river, and was near drowning, but succor being fortunately at hand, she was drawn out senseless and carried home. On coming to, she declared to her family that she must marry him who saved her. "Impossible," said her papa. "What, is he already married?" "No." "Wasn't it that interesting young man who lives in our neighborhood?" "Dear me, no; it was a Newfoundland dog."

The New York Star devotes two lines and a half to a recital of the stealing of a white boy by the Indians in Texas—and five times the space to an account of the successful attempt of the Abolitionists to steal a negro.

There's nothing like lamp-black now-a-days in Northern latitudes.

Southern Press.

JENNY LIND'S GREETING TO AMERICA.

WORDS BY BAYARD TAYLOR—MUSIC BY JULES BENEDICT.

I GREET, with a full heart, the Land of the West,
Whose Banner of Stars o'er a world is unrolled;
Whose empire o'ershadows Atlantic's wide breast
And opens to sunset its gateway of gold!
The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide—
Where the souls of the mighty from slumber awake
And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died!

Thou Cradle of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land of my fathers and thee,
I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home,
For Song has a home in the hearts of the Free!
And long as thy waters shall gleam in the sun,
And long as thy heroes remember their scars,
Be the hands of thy children united as one;
And Peace shed her light on thy Banner of Stars!

An old lady, being late at church, entered as the congregation were rising for prayer. "La!" said she, courtseying, "don't rise on my account."

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 12th inst., by Malcom Murchison, Esq., Mr. JOHN McAULEY, of Moore, to Miss SARAH GILLIS, of Montgomery.

DIED,

Of Congestive Fever, near Monticello, Florida, on the 22d ult., after a short but exhausting illness, which she bore with uncommon fortitude and resignation, Miss SARAH A. SMITH, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. Smith, late of Fayetteville, in the 21st year of her age.

In Cheraw, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Sen., in the 64th year of his age. He was a native of Cumberland county, N. C., but had been a resident of Cheraw for upwards of twenty-five years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 15—Steamer Chatham, with goods for A C Freeman, W J McConnel, J D Williams, H L Myrover & Co, J Worth, H A London & Co, D A Davis, J M Williams, Boger & Maxwell, G C Mendenhall, Boger & Reece, W J Parker, W T Horne, E Belo, Cedar Falls Co, Marsh & Moffit, Island Ford Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Wall & McDonald, Headen & Horne, J H Thompson, J H & J Martine, Dr McNair, E L Winslow, J Winecoff & Co, Taylor & Underwood, J Smith, M C Turrentine, J J McRee, C A McMillan, W H White, Summerell & Powe, J & J M Worth, Hall, Sacket & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8.—Oldenburg Brig Catharine from New York. 9.—Brig Edwin H. Felter from Charleston; Schrs. M. E. Wells and Martha from Charleston. 10.—Brigs Druid, Braganza and Canova, from Charleston; Schr. Alexandria from Charleston. 11.—Brigs Thomas Walter from Savannah, Attakapos from Martinique; Schrs. R. W. Brown from N. York, Fidelia from Philadelphia. 12.—Brig Norfolk from New York; Schrs. Leesburg from Philadelphia, Francis Ann from Washington, N. C., Corinthian from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 17.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,		6¼ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20	a	
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,		6½ a	7
Bacon,	9 a 9½	Molasses,	25	a	30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a	
Cotton,	11½ a 12	Oats,	40	a	
Corn,	75 a 80	Oil, Linseed,	90	a	
Coffee,	11½ a 11½	Powder,	5 00	a	6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,		1¾ a	2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a	9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11	a	12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 50	a	
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a	50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2	a	2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10	a	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90	a	1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35	a	36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11	a	12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2	a	2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS—Flour dull and declining, last sales at 5 to 5¼ and 5½. Bacon in demand at 9 to 9¼. Corn 75 to 80. Coffee 11½ to 12½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 8 to 8½; stock light. Corn 85 to 90. No Fayetteville Flour in market; Northern brands 6 50 to 8 00. Lard 9 to 10. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 00 to 11 50. Timber—Shipping 8 00 to 9 00, prime Mill 6 00 to 7 50, ordinary 4 00 to 5 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 90, Virgin 1 95 to 2 00. Spirits 23½ to 24.

At Charleston, fair and fully fair Cotton, 13½ to 13½. At Columbia, fair cotton, 12⅞ to 12¾.
At Augusta, Cotton 12½ to 12⅝.
Total receipts of Cotton 2,091,318 bales, against 2,743,595 last year. Deficiency 652,277.

MISS BINGHAM will resume her school on Tuesday the first of October.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-6w

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1851, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

250,000 BRICK for sale, of which 125,000 are now ready for delivery; the balance will be in 40 days. These Brick are large size and well burnt.
Apply to W. G. MATTHEWS.
Sept. 17, 1850. 1wpd

PURE GENESSEE FLOUR

BY the Bbl., or at retail, can be had of
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 17, 1850. 37-3w

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

TO TIMBER MAKERS.

We wish to contract for:

136 sticks Timber, 56 feet long, 16 by 16 inches.
136 sticks Timber, 24 feet long, 12 by 12 inches.
3000 feet (lineal measure) various lengths, from 20 to 40 feet, 14 inches by 14 inches.

Each stick must be hewn to a square edge, and butted, square, at both ends; must show heart, the full length of the stick for two thirds of the width of every side; must be clear of all unsound knots, dead wood, splinter drawers, windshakes, and all other defects.

The above timber is wanted at the earliest possible time. Persons wishing to contract, will please apply at the Gaston Mills.
P. K. DICKINSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 12, 1850. 37-tf

New Boarding House,

(On Second street, near Market, Wilmington.)
By R. C. MONTGOMERY, recently of the Carolina Hotel.

THE House formerly occupied by Mrs. Willkings has been newly furnished, and Mr. M. feels satisfied that he can please all who may patronise him. All his efforts will be used to make comfortable those who may give him a trial.

The House is situated within one hundred yards

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—By J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Surgery—By E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology—By James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—By Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—By Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—By C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.

Dr. G. B. Flagg, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases; Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 5, 1850. 33-6w

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS,** which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.
Aug 3, 1850. 31-3m

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 1850.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BACON was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
2 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.
August 17, 1850. 33tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potator land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

CHEAP Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meat gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book-store.
April 5, 1850. 14 18w

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also—Of WINES,

2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily ditto; 10 do. do. Malaga ditto; 2 do. do. old Port ditto.

IN GLASS,

6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 ditto Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter.

☞ A large assortment of *FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.* 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 ditto ditto ditto, pale. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see.

W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.
August 27, 1850. 34-8w

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
August 29, 1850. 35-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }
July 22, 1850. 29 3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1850.

Edmund Parker and wife Nelly, James Outlaw, and William Outlaw, vs. Isaac Outlaw, Guardian of John Outlaw, Sally Outlaw, and Patsy Outlaw, and Isaac Outlaw and Anna Outlaw.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Outlaw, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in July, and 75th year of American Independence, A. D. 1850.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
32] By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN.
" WM B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

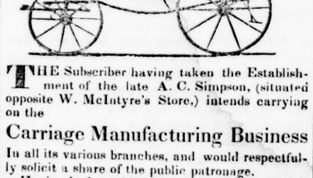
From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr., Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

LIME.

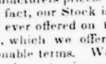
150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements,* the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.
7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Suppers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods. Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle.

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.
August 10, 1850. 32-3m

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of October next.

TERMS—*Payable quarterly in advance.*

For Tuition and Contingencies, $6 25, 8 25, and 10 25, according to the advancement of the Student.

For Board with the Principal, $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-6w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

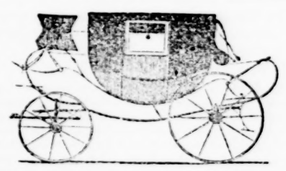
Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

Sept. 18, 1849. HALL & HALL. 85-y

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, running from Fayetteville, Cumberland county, to Centre in Stanly county.

August 19, 1850. 33-tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$140,000.

$15,000! $14,000!

75 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 106, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 21, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of 8,412, 1 of 3,000, 5 Prizes of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 75 of 1,000, 75 (lowest 3 No. prizes) of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	35 00

CAPITAL PRIZE

$70,000.

$26,567! $20,000! $10,000!

100 Prizes of $1,000! 100 do. of $500!

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class I, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1850.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 26,567, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$240 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	120 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	60 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
3461-pd

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acrities or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his friends, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the jaws of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $250 and $300 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gent